Breaking an Indo-European Disinformation Myth: Sumerian is Turkic

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I am re-publishing the article I published and opened for discussion in **March 2022** with new additions (**March 10, 2025**). This article had received great interest and had a wide impact at that time. I hope it will be the same again.

The reason for my re-publication is an article I read last month: a 116-page work by **Begmırat Gerey** titled "**5000-Year-Old Sumerian – Turkmen Connections**" (Berlin 2003).

This work puts an end to a discussion. The Turks were the ones who discovered the world's first writing. Where and how did they find it? The world's first writing is Sumerian writing. It is now certain that the Sumerians were Turks. And here, Begmırat Gerey's work adds the final pieces to the mountain of evidence.

Sumerian could have had a common language with Arabic and Turkish. Just as the Turks contributed words here, other languages might have contributed in equal measure. The Turks might have borrowed words from Sumerian in later periods. However, Gerey's identification of many other words found in Sumerian that do not exist in any language other than Turkish concludes the discussion. There are already thousands of Turkish roots in Arabic and Hebrew. I am pointing out them in my other works.

I have examined and written about almost all the lists of common Sumerian-Turkish words that have been published so far. **Fritz Hommel**'s first list, **Osman**

Nedim Tuna, Muazzez İlmiye Çığ, Ünal Mutlu, Polat Kaya, Olcas Süleymanov, and Kurmaev lists. Begmırat Gerey's list consists of about 340 words, 120 of which are new for me. Thus, the number of common Sumerian-Turkish words exceeds 600. I have added this word list at the end of this article. I also added Gerey's sources under it.

Imagine a lost language that has been gone for 5,000 years. Only a few thousand words have been deciphered to date. Around 700 of these words are common with Turkish. No other language shares this much in common. This is more than enough to prove that the two languages are the same.

Why is Sumerian considered a lost language, then? If the world's first writing had been discovered by the Greeks, the Hebrews, or the English, they would have proudly boasted about it for centuries. They would have adorned all history, linguistics, and literature books with it. They would have written novels and made countless films. But because Sumerian is derived from Turkish and continued in Turkish, it was declared 'lost.'

ARE THESE FOOLS, OR IS TODAY'S ACADEMIA SMART?

Begmırat Gerey's latest revised work from Berlin, 2003, is, indeed, not a new study. However, it is like the well-known joke between a Christian and a Jew from Türkiye: Dimitri, holding a knife, knocks on Moishe's door at midnight. "Come out, I'm going to kill you, murderer." Moishe looks out the window in shock. "What happened to you, man? Have you lost your mind? What do you want from me?"

"You killed Lord Jesus."

"Jesus?" says Moishe. "That was 2,000 years ago."

“So what, I just found out.”

Gerey’s work is based on many solid Western sources.

For today’s academia, however, everything is new anyway. We’re talking about two-hundred-year-old publications, and they’re hearing it from us for the first time. In the mid-19th century, two of the greatest archaeologist-historians of the time, **J. Oppert** and **F. Lenormant**, wrote separately that the Sumerian language and script were Turanic, Turkic. Later, **L. Woolley** said the same. Then **George Smith, Leon Cahun, L. Byzov, Edward John Payne, Fritz Hommel, and Noah Kramer** wrote about it separately.

The problem is not an issue of intelligence. The new racist linguistics and historical science deliberately ignore the Turk.

SUMERIAN-TURKISH COMMONALITIES

If you show Arabic-Hebrew-Turkish-English commonalities in a 5,000-year-old language, this would be a golden piece of evidence that shatters the Indo-European nonsense. I’ve shown hundreds of such pieces of evidence.

However, if you only show words common to Turkish in this language, shared with Central Asian Turkish dialects, this would fully prove that the first root is Turkish. Especially if you add the commonality with Native American languages, you will drive a stake into the heart of Western linguistic theory.

I’m not going into grammar. The sentence structure of Indo-European is derived from Turkish, which I’ve shown before. Sumerian, on the other hand, is already an agglutinative Turanic language.

Let me warm you up with 20 examples first. I will add the full list at the end of this article. The examples below from Native American languages are from me.

Sumer. **ager, akku** (crop, cultivation) – Turk. **ekin, karık** – Native American ***karasu*** (field, agricultural field)

Sumer. **akar** (flood) - Turk. **ak, akmak** (flow) – N. American ***i-akang*** (flowing water)

Sumer. **gab** (surround) – Turk. **kap, kapa** (catch, hold, capsize, close) – N. American ***kapan*** (cellar, depot)

Sumer. **şe** (cold) – Turk. **soğuk, üşü** (cold) – N. American ***sogh*** (cold)

Sumer. **gal** (settling dowm, settling – for human) – Turk. **kal, kalmak** (stay, settling) – N. American ***kalpulli*** (big house)

Enlil, İllil: Sumer God. It is referred with the number **elli** (Turkish - fifty). Source: Anton Deimel, p. 79, Sumerische Grammatik mit Übungs stücken und zwei Anhaengen der gebraeuchlischsten Keilschriftzeischen mit ihren Urbilden und den Hauptbedeutungen, Roma, 1939

Sumer. **es, eş** (wind) – Turk. **es, esinti** (wind) – N. American ***uust***

Sumer. **eş** (three) – Turk. **üç**

Sumer. **gıgru**: Sumerian **En-ki** the name given to God. He is referred with the number kırk (Turkish – forty). Source: A. Deimel p. 79 (Latin. quadra, quaranta)

Sumer. **kaş** (riding, running) – Turk. **koş, koşma** (running, horse binding) – N. American ***xoos*** (horse - **kısrak**)

Sumer. **men** – Turk **ben, men** – N. American ***mi, min*** (English: I, I am, me, my, mine)

Sumer. **ıtu** – Turk. **otuz** (thirty days of a month) … Source: Anton Deimel p. 8

Sumer. **ug** – Turk. **ok** (folk, people)

Sumer. **gıgga** – Turk ***gece*** (night)

Sumer. **zag** – Turk. **sağ** – N. American ***zuu*** (right side)

Sumer. **sag** (alive, live) – Turk. **sağ** – N. American ***sa*** (alive, live)

Sumer. **tur, tuş** (to sit) – Turk. **otur, düş** (sit, sit down) – N. American ***odaa, tsaat*** (to sit)

Sumer. **dugu** (giving birth) – Turk. **doğ** (birth, sun rise) – N. American ***tae*** (dawn, sun rise) (English: dawn, day, tag (German) < **tan, doğ**)

Sumer. **tag** (ornament, attach) – Turk. **tak, takmak** – N. American ***taag*** (Eng. – Fr. tag, attach)

Sumer. **un, uh** – Turk. **on** (ten) (Gerey, P. Kaya)

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Preface

The article I will present below is the newest and most advanced study proving the commonality of Turkish and Sumerian in terms of words, morphology and grammar. Written by a Russian author **Kurmaev** in 2019. **Norm Kisamov** translated it from Russian to English and then sent to me.

“Between 1914-1915, the German Sumerologist **Fritz Hommel** compared 200 Turkish-Sumerian words that matched in meaning and phonetics, and wrote an article for a book called "Sumerian is Turkish". However, the article was not published because of the intervening World War I, perhaps because of the racism that started later. A manuscript copy of the article still exists” (1).

Noah Kramer, in his publication "Sumerians, Their History, Culture and Character", discussed the Sumerian-Turkish relationship extensively in 1963 (2). **Vecihe Hatiboğlu, Osman Nedim Tuna** and **Olcas Sülaymanov** wrote works on the same subject (3). Osman Nedim Tuna published 165 common Sumerian Turkish words (4). Then he increased the number of words. Suleymanov showed 60 common Turkish-Sumerian words only on the subjects of “man, nature and faith” (5).

Muazzez İlmiye Çığ, in her book “Sümerler Türklerin Bir Koludur”, discussed this relationship extensively and gave many examples of words (1). The most comprehensive Sumerian-Turkish common words list that I have read so far is **Polat Kaya**'s mini dictionary published in English (6). At the end of the article, I will also give many examples from that list.

Of course, some of the common word examples given in previous publications may be inaccurate. Some others might be controversial and questionable. However, the accuracy of the vast majority has been confirmed by the consensus of many authors. I think there may be some erroneous and controversial items in this article. But in my opinion the overwhelming majority is appropriate. The superiority of this article among others is that it deals with items in a broader and more descriptive way. Morphology and grammar issues are investigated more extensively. It has some words and concepts that we have encountered for the first time.

The Turkish explanations written in italics at the end of some paragraphs belong to me. I have added these to make them more understandable in terms of current Türkiye Turkish.

Here is that article. Since we haven't been able to contact the author yet, I am publishing this introduction, criticism and contribution article without asking him. Turkish is "The man in the iron mask" of "Indo-European" languages. But such a long blackout cannot be allowed in science.

Kurmaev M.F.
From the Ancient Sumerians to the Ancient Turks
2019

Introduction

Sumerians (Sum. sag-gig-ga - black-headed, as well as Sumerian. KNG (R) - transcription according to the sounds of cuneiform - kangy(r) - ours, by blood, Türks. Kan - blood; Kang (kangsyz kaldy –"orphaned" in ancient Turkic monuments) - shelter, relatives) is an accepted in the scientific literature name of the ancient population of the Southern Mesopotamia that spoke a Sumerian language. Sumerians are usually associated with an emergence of civilization in

the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates - one of the first civilizations in a history of mankind. The origin of this population and family affiliation of the Sumerian language are part of a major historical problem, a "Sumerian problem" in the scientific literature. The study of the Sumerian problem remains fundamental to the present, despite an academical position not to study relationship between the Turkic and Sumerian languages. So, in particular, Fritz Hommel, a German historian and professor at the University of Munich, in his 1915 work “Zweihundert sumero-türkische Wortvergleichungen als Grundlage zu einem neuen Kapitel der Sprachwissenschaft” (Two hundred Sumero-Turkic phrases as a basis for a new chapter in linguistics) singled out in Sumerian texts 200 words coinciding with the Turkic lexemes.

This problem got me interested too, and after studying the works of a Russian Assyriologist and Sumerologist I. M. Dyakonov, particularly 1967 “Languages of Ancient Asia Minor”, I uncovered a Turkic “genetic” base of the Sumerian language, and ancient borrowings from the widespread Mesopotamian languages of that time (ancient Hebrew, Akkadian, Ugaritic, Berber, Chadic, etc.). All similarities found I broke down into groups. And a first group is for pronouns.

(*) Kisamov's **Turkish word** additions are in parentheses in Comic Sans MS

1. PRONOUNS

I — Sum. me(n) - Turkic men, min

You —Sum. ze(n) - Turk. sen, sin

He —Sum. ur (social-passive class) — Akkad. ully —Turk. ul

His, Her — Sum. ane - Turk. ane

You — Sum. mez' - Turk. sez

Yours — Sum. zunen - Turk. sénen (thou's), seznen (yours)

Ours — Sum. uznu (in the name of the Sum. god Bel-Uznu - Turk. Our Sage) - Turk. uzne *(-uz, biz*)

Self — Sum. (u)zu - Turk. uze (*öz, ösü*)

Theirs —Sum. anen - Turk. anen (*onlar*)

P.S. (n) - most likely not articulated, restored from a form zunen (yours)

Suffixes of the Turkic pronouns are borrowed directly from the suffixes of the ancient Hebrew pronouns. Consider example of the Turk. pronouns Sen and Sez:

Anc. Heb. <-i(ə)> – Turk. sen-e

Anc. Heb. <-na> - Turk. sen-na, sena

Anc. Heb. <- ə -nə > – Turk. sen-e-n

Anc. Heb. <-ek> – Turk. sen-ek-e

Anc. Heb. <-e-ken, -ken> – Turk. sen-e-ken

Anc. Heb. <-ne> - Turk. sez-ne

Anc. Heb. <-ke, -ken> – Turk. sez-ne-ke, sez-ne-ken

Anc. Heb. <-kem> - Turk. kem - who

1.1 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This — Sum. bə - Turk. bu

Here — Sum. munə(a) - Turk. monï (this), monda (here) (*bunda, burada*)

From here — Sum. muna-nə - Turk. monnan (*bundan*)

There — Sum. –rə (spatial case indicator), ara (go there) - Turk. arï, arə (*ora, orada*)

1.2 CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

And — Sum. ma - Turk. əm

How, Like — Sum. -gə, -gï - Turk. gïya, güya, kebek

That (part.), As to — Sum. əshe - Turk. əchen

What — Sum. nə - Turk. ne, ni

How — Sum. nə-gin - Turk. nege (why)

Why — Sum. nə-əsh - Turk. ne-ash, ni-ash (*ne iş?*)

Who - Anc. Heb. -kem (suffix) - Turk. kem (*kim*)

Always (time, adv.) – Sum. hur - Turk. hər, hər -zaman (Anc. Heb. zaman - time)

2. FAMILY

Name — Akkad. [ay-(atum/attun) - I am; in this case in Akkadian and Old Babylonian expressed by copula IS. In Turkic languages, it perhaps meant the same, for example, I AM MARAT — my name is Marat. That is also observed in German, where a conj. BIN (ich bin - I am) 1 pers. sg. was directly borrowed from the Turkic languages of the Hunnic period, where bin/ben is a dialectal variant of the pronoun Me min/men - is encountered in some anc. Turkic monuments, for example, of the Tonyukuk, and also, in the modern Turkish] — Turk. atyn, atun (*adım, adın*)

Elder, Father — Sum. aba (from a pantheon of gods, for example, Sum. god AbSu — Aba Su — a father of the world's waters) - Turk. abï (*aba, apa*)

Father — Sum. ad, ada - Turk. ata

Spouse — Sum. nita(h) (from Sum. ata - father, same in Turk.)

Man, Warrior — Sum. əren - Turk. eren, er, ir, iren

Male (n.) — Sum. mulu - Turk. malu, malï (root "lu" from Sum. - a person, - Turk. "ulu". A kind of English borrowing from the Turkic - male - a man, and also its derivative - female - a woman)

Grandpa — Sum. baba (for example, Sum. HumBaba – monster/giant, opponent of Gilgamesh (Bilgemes) and Enkidu; Türkic. Kum + baba - sandy grandfather) - Turk. baba, babay.

Mother — Sum. ama, ene, inan, anan, nan (for example, Sum. AshNan - a goddess of harvest, Turk. Ash Anan - a mother of food) - Turk. ana, anan, ani (*ana, emme, meme*)

Woman, Lady — Sum. gasan, gasə - Turk. kyzyn, kyzy (girl)

Wife, Lady — Sum. hatti, hatï (for example, the goddess Belet-hatti is one of the epithets of Belet-ekallim, revered in Mari. Turk. - Belet-Khatyn - Wise Woman, Lady; Sham-khaty - from Sum. mythology - associate of Bilgemes and lover of Enkidu) - Turk. khatyn, katyn, khatun (*kadın, hatun*)

Neighbor — Sum. (x)ushur - Turk. hurshe, kurshe

Mother-in-law — Sum. desh-ana - Turk. kaen-ana (mother-in-law), kilen-desh (daughter-in-law)

Child — Sum. dumu - Turk. tuma

Son — Sum. ulu, shulu (young man), dumu-nitah (found in the name BelUlu - the character of the Sumerian poem "Inanna and Belulu", two roots - Bel + ulu -

wise son) - Turk. ulu, uglu, tuma-ul. (*oğlan, oğul*)

3. ELEMENTS OF NATURE

Earth (element) — Sum. ea, ear, ar (god Ea (Ear) is one of a trinity of cosmic gods, a god of Earth; Arali – a god of underworld, from a root Ar) - Turk. yir (anc. Turk. god Erlik/Aralik - a god of underworld) (*yer*)

Earth (terrain) — Sum. ik, ki - Turk. yak

Fire, Sun, Day — Sum. utu, ud - Turk. ut, utu (*od, ot, ateş*)

Wind, Air — Sum. Lil (Sum. god AnLil - the god of wind and storm, Turk Yan Yil - a spirit of wind) - Turk. yil

Water — Sum. a, su (Sum. su-(d)a - drown in water; Sum. God AbSu - Aba Su - father of the world waters; ZiuSudra - a prototype of a biblical Noah, who survived a great flood - Ziu + su-dra - Turk. Жïü sud(d) a - who picked (all) from the water; the city of GörSu - Turk. KörSu - dirty water) - Turk. su

Flood — Sum. a-gyb - Turk. aga, agyza (v.) (pour, spill, flood) (*ak, akış*)

Sky — Sum. an, kaku, deng (Sum. name Kaku (Heavenly) - a heavenly messenger of the gods, appearing in the Sumerian poem "Nergal and Ereshkigal"; Sum. god of Heaven - Dengir - anc. Türk. Tengri, Altai root Teng - sky) - Turk. yan (spirit), kuk, kük (sky), teng (Altai. sky, heaven)

Sand — Sum. hum (Sum. Humbaba - monster or giant, opponent of Gilgamesh (Bilgemes) and Enkidu - Kum + baba - sandy grandfather) - Turk. kum

Storm — Sum. ishkur (also a name of the god Ishkur - a Sum. god of storm and wind) - Turk. ishkir - loud whistle (in the context of a strong wind) (*ıslık*)

Moon — Sum. iti(d), aya (Sum. goddess Nanaya (Aya) - according to her image on a Boundary stone kudurru of king Meli-Shihu II (1186-1172 BC). Her

symbols, under which she is depicted, are a crescent and a star (Fig. 1. Based on her functions, we can conclude that she was a patroness of a night, love and carnal pleasures. Nanaya (Aya) - Turk. Anan Ay - Mother of the Moon) - Turk. ay

P.S. Sun (Turk.) - kön, kün - apparently came from Sum. ken, kön - circle. In Sum. records a pictogram of a circle depicted the sun.

4. COLORS

White — Sum. ah, babbar (Ahgade/Akkad is a state that existed in XXIV - XXII centuries BC, as well as an ancient region in the middle part of Mesopotamia; Turk. Ak Ka(n)d – white city) – Turk. ak

Red — Sum. kazallu (Kazallu - a city in Mesopotamia in XXV-XII centuries BC) – Turk. kyzylly, kyzyl

Black — Sum. sakh, hara (Sum. god Harkhanum (Kharakhanu) - a god mentioned in a poem "Kharab or Theogonia Dunnu". Türk. Kara Kanym – Black-blooded) – Türk. Kara

Light, Light-skylike — Sum. kug, kaku (Sum. Kaku (Heavenly) - a heavenly messenger of gods, appearing in the Sumerian poem "Nergal and Ereshkigal") - Turk. kuk, kük (*gök*)

Dirty, Muddy — Sum. gör (city GörSu - dirty water) - Turk. kör (*kir*)

5. ANIMALS AND PLANTS

Bull — Sum. ugu(d) - Turk. uguz

Donkey — Sum. ənshe - Turk. əsheh, əshek, ishak

Goose — Sum. uz(u) - Turk. kaz

Raven — Sum. gash - Turk. kosh (bird)

Mythical bird — Sum. h-ush - Turk. kosh (bird)

Predator (wolf) — Sum. burru (wolf), ur(u) (dog) (supposedly derived from a Sum. word. Ur(u) – dog. Sum. Sagburru - a predator that attacks cattle. Appears in a Sumerian poem "Enmerkar and Ənsukhkeshdanna". Türk. - sugu boru - slaughtering wolf) - Turk. boru (*Böri*)

Tree — Sum. egesh - Turk. agach

Grass — Sum. o(?) - Turk. ot

Meadow — Sum. a-gar - Turk. ïkïr, ïkïrïy (field; an etymology of the Russian word "edge, modern *kray* (край)" ascends to the Turk. " ïkïrïy") (*kır*)

6. PROFESSIONS

Shepherd — Sum. suba(n) - Turk. choban

Senior shepherd — Sum. na-ked(u) - Turkic. kötüche (Sum. kəd - Turk. köt - grazes, waits)

Shepherd (shepherd aide, an assistant) — Sum. ga-bara - Turk. root - bara – follows/shadows (a mentor)

Messenger — Turk. ləbər — Turk. həbər (message)

Messenger (2) - Turk. nïgïr (ascends to the Sum. root "nïgï" – item, evolves into another Turkic root "ïgï" - item, valuable) - an ancient Turk. ïgït (news)

Bondsman, Slave — Sum. irə - Turk. irek (freedom, *will*) (*erek, irade*)

Warrior — Sum. əren- Turk. əren, ər, ir, iren

P.S. A Sum. word "əren" (man, warrior) should not be identified with "irə" (unfree, slave) from "will, freedom", which in modern Turk. is "irək"

7. ACTION

Hang – Sum. əla - Turk. ələ (*ile, ula, ilik*)

Enter – Sum. kur - Turk. keru (*gir*)

Sit – Sum. tush - Turk. töšu (lie, descend) (*düş*)

Fill – Sum. sï - Turk. sïü (*sığ, sığma*)

Place, fit – Sum. sïɣ - Turk. sïsu (*sığmak*)

Beat – Sum. sag - Turk. sugu (*sok, soku*)

Divide – Sum. bə - Turk. bölü

Know – Sum. bel-a - Turk. belə

Perfect – Sum. du - Turk. ide (*tüm, tam?*)

Parturiate – Sum. tug-u - Turk. tugu (*doğ, doğum*)

Born – Sum. tud - Turk. tudə (born)

Die – Sum. ushsh-(u) - Turk. ülü

Collect (1) – Sum. dob - Turk. tab, tabu (find, collect) (*topla*)

Collect (2) – Sum. ziu (Sum. hero Ziusudra - a prototype of the biblical Noah, who survived the great flood - Ziu + su-dra - Turk. Žïü sud(d)a - gathered (all) from the water - Turk. žïü (*sağla?*)

Push – Sum. ïdu - Turk. ətü (*it*)

Hire – Sum. hug - Turk. hak (price, fee for…)

Extinguish – Sum. tən - Turk. tön (dark, night) (Lat. tenebrious, tenebrae) (*sönme, söndürme*)

Breake – Sum. dara - Turk. sïn-dara (breaks) (*tar, kır*)

Run – Sum. kash - Turk. kač, kaču (run, roam, to coach) (*koş, kaç*)

Scratch – Sum. hur - Turk. kïru (kerf) *(kert)*

Wander – Sum. adag - Turk. adaš-u (advance)

Collect – Sum. uru - Turk. koru

Put (1) – Sum. kuu - Turk. kuü (*ko, koy*)

Put (2) – Sum. in-gar, sig, gar - Turk. chi(g)gar (*sok*)

Drown– Sum. su-(d)a - Turk. suda (in water)

Be – Sum. kal - Turk. kalu (stay, remain)

Be, exist – Sum. bar - Turk. bar

Touch, brush – Sum. tag - Turk. təga, təgadï

Talk – Sum. (e)du - Turk. ətu, diü (*de*)

Take – Sum. shu-(l)tï (presumably forms independent meaning of Sum. (a)ltï as "to take" of the Turkic numeral - Six) (*al, altı*)

Deliver – Sum. be(r) (most likely Sum. be(r) forms the Türkic numeral - One) - Türk. ber, berü (*ver*)

Exit – Sum. əd (from Sumerian. adu - go) - Anc. Turk. adu (go, follow) (*ket, get, git*)

Away, Out, There (spatial case indicator) – Sum. -rə (for example, Sum. kash-re - run away) - Turk. arï (e.g. Turk. kač arï - run away) (*ıra*)

Do (perform an action) – Sum. du - Turk. itü (do) (*ed, eddi, etti*)

Bring – Sum. tum - Turk. itəm (bring, carry)

Go – Sum. adu, ara, gin - Anc. Turk. adu, udu (go, pursue); Turk. arï (there/away go); Turk. ara (range, distance), ara + lïk (passage); Turk. gïna - just (just came)

Live – Sum. tur, tor (Sum. goddess Nin-tur – Sum. goddess of childbirth, one of incarnations of a Mother Goddess) - Turk. toru (*diri*)

Graze – Sum. kəd (Sum. na-ked - senior shepherd) - Turk. kötü (wait, feed, graze) (*otlat, götür?*)

8. ITEMS

Weaponry — Sum. tu-kul - etymology similar with the Turk. "cane"- t-ayak (as an extension of a leg, ayak - leg), respectively, tu-kul - an extension of an arm (*kol*)

Gate — Sum. abu-la - Turk. yabu (close), yabyla (closing) – leads to a conclusion that a Sum. root abu is to close (*kapa, kapla*)

Boat — Sum. ma, mə - Turk. köy + me (root koy/koyu/koe – pour/spill/slice through (water) - water; me - Proto-Turk. - boat) (Proto-Turk?)

Plow — Sum. apyn - Turk. haban (*saban*)

Churn — Sum. shakyr - Turk. shaku (knocking), shakïldï (knocks) (*çak?, çalkala?*)

Treasure — Sum. ɣï-sa(n) - Turk. hazïna (actually from this Turkic word comes the etymology of a Russian treasury (kazna) and English casino) (confused with *casa* "house")

Drum — Sum. balag - Turk. balga (hammer) - by association - beat loudly

Wealth — Sum. he-mal - Turk. mal (property, fortune)

Arrow — Sum. ti - Turk. tiɣ (needle) (*tığ*)

Bowl — Sum. bur - Turk. bar-dak

Channel — Sum. ap, pa - Turk ip (direction)

Thing — Sum. nïgï - Anc. Turk. ïgï (*ne, ney*)

Message, news — Sum. nygy-r - Anc. Turk. ïgï-t

9. BODY

Knee — Sum. miak, miik (Sum. miak-tum - kneel - a compound of Türkic. – itü/itəm - do an action) - Turk. ayak (foot, leg)

Arm – Sum. shu, kul (Sum. tu-kul - weapon) – Turk. kul (hand), kushu (delegate, allow)

Leg – Sum. hiri (most likely from Sumerian. iri - locality, land) - Turk. yori (walks), yir - land, area

Back, Wall – Sum. agar, aga - Turk. arqa, arka:, arča arch (back)

Ear – Sum. hish (Sum. hish-tuka - hear) - Turk. ish, ishetü (hear)

Hair – Sum. sïkï - Turk. sakal (beard), səč (hair)

10. STATES

Kind – Sum. du - Turk. dus (well-wisher, friend) (*dos, dost*)

Joyful – Sum. kul-ə - Turk. kölu (laughing, laugh)

Fierce – Sum. (u)rush (Sum. hero Urash - an early prototype of Ninurta, later identified with Urash, husband of Belet-əkallim) - Turk. urushu (rowdy)

Great – Sum. gal, gul, gul-um (Sum. lu-gul - a great man, king) - Turk. kul-əm

Strong – Sum. kalag, kulug (fr. Sum. gal/gul/gul-um (Turk. kulam) - great - lü + g(a/u)l - great man, leader, king) - Turk. ulug (*ulu, kalın*)

Big (also used in a context of mountain- Sum. ɣur, kur (Sum. guru / kuru - a large receptacle; in Indo-European languages German gross, Eng. grand, Russian ogromnïy (огромный); thunder, thunderstorm, mountain) - Turk. zur (*gür*)

Tall, height – Sum. ugh-(r)a - Turk. üguru, ügorï (*üksek, yüksek*)

Durable – Sum. usu - Turk. usu (strong, big)

Spacious – Sum. dagal - Turk. davïl (similarly, an Anc. Turk. G tuned into a V, Agyr in modern pronunciation is Avïr - heavy)

Full – Sum. tïl - Turk. tolï (*dolu*)

Abundant – Sum. lum - Turk. mul (*bol, m>b)*)

Healthy – Sum. sïlïm - Turk. saulï, salim (*sağlam*)

Burnt – Akkad. pishtən (Akkad. hero Utna + pishtəm (literally Turk. - burnt by fire, burned by fire) - Akkadian version of Sum. name of a hero Ziusudra) - Turk. pešü, peštəm (to fire, burnt) (*piş*)

Skillful, Masterful – Sum. Galam - Turk. galim (scientist, master)

Truthful – Sum. kyn, gyn - Turk. čïn

False – Sum. lul - Turk. yal + gan (the presence of two Sum. roots - lul (false), gïn - true)

Lost – Sum. halam - Turk. kal, kalu (stay, remain)

Sweet – Sum. kuku - Turk. chuchu

11. LIFE AND OTHER

House – Sum. ə(u) - Turkic. əv

Native house – Sum. ug - Turk. üy (*üyge* – to home)

Community, City – Sum. ur(ï) - Turkic. urïn (place, locality)

City – Sum. ir(ï) (from Sum. əar, ar - earth) - Turk. yir (land, place, area)

Country – Sum. kalam, il, mada (in the names of the gods Il-Aba - a senior of the country; Belet-Ili - a wise ruler of the country; (D/T) Ilmun - Ud (Ut) + Il + Mu(n) - my sunny country – island/country of saints in Sum. mythology, from

where according to legend came the ancestors of the Sumerians) - Turk. əl (country), əlem (world), kala (city)

Residence – Sum. (ki/ik)-tuš - Turkic. yak (place), töš (rest), töshü (lie down, go down) (*düşme: inme*)

Sumer – Sum. kanan, kəngə, kangï (r) (self-name - own, blood-related, Sum. kan, (k)han, (k)hanum - blood) - Turk. Kan – blood; Kang (kangsïz kaldï - *orphaned* in other Turkic monuments) - shelter, kins

Life – Sum. ši(ə) - Turkic. Yašü (*yaşa, sağ*)

Food, Harvest – Sum. aš (restored from Sum. ašag - field bringing harvest; Sum. goddess Ashnan - goddess of harvest - Turk. Aš Anan - mother of food) - Turk. aš (*aş*)

Field – Sum. ašag - Turk. aš (food, harvest)

Song – Sum. šir - Turk. žïr (*şarkı*)

Game – Sum. əne - Turk. ün, üni, uen, uyni (*oyun*)

Praise – Sum. mə(x)-təš - Turk. mahtï, mahtïš

Decision – Sum. ka(r)-aš - Turk. karar (*Arabic?*)

Travel – Sum. kas-kal - fr the Sum. words kaš (Turk. kač) - run, flee, roam, and Sum. kal - (Turk. kalu) - stay, remain (*gez-gel*)

Road, pass – Sum. ara - Turk. ara (range, distance), ara + lyk (pass)

Plateau – Sum. sa-tu - Turk. yassï-tau (flat mountain) (As, Asses)

Plain, level (grounds) – Sum. moš - Turk. šoma

Antiquity – Sum. ul-ela - Turk. el (year)

Curse – Sum. ašš, šaš - Turk. našar, jaza (*söv-me?*) (Yazık: sin, badness)

Possession – Sum. mungur - Turk. meŋgerui

Advice – Sum. ïša - Turk. ïšan (listen, note, trust) (*işit?*)

Fate – Sum. nam-tor (Sum. tor, tur - be born, live) - Turk. tor, toru (live) (*diri*)

12. PANTHEON OF GODS AND HEROES

Arali — Sum. epithet for the underworld. – Anc. Turkic god of the underworld - Erlik (*Aralik*).

Umal, Umul — a mythical creature with appearance of a newborn child associated with a theme of a creation of a man; featured in a myth of "Enki and Ninmah". Umay - ancient Turkic mother goddess, symbolized a womb, birth, protected babies and children under 6 years old, symbolized a benevolence of mother nature to man.

Dengir — Sum. god of heaven. Tengri — ancient Turkic god of heaven, a heavenly father.

Utu, Ud — Sum. god of the sun. - Turk. ut - fire, light. (*Od, ot –Turkish- : fire*)

Aba – patron deity of the city of Akkad; a most important god of the Akkadian pantheon. Turk. Abï –elder, uncle. (*aba, apa*)

AbSu (Aba Su) – Sum. God - a father of all world's waters - Turk. Abï Su – elder of the waters.

IlAba - see Aba. Turk. - Il Abï – father of the country, a ruler.

Ziusudra – Sum. hero who survived a Flood and gained immortality; a prototype of a biblical Noah. This sacred name bears a Turk. Su - water. Ziu + su-dra - Turk. Žïü sud(d)a – (one who) scooped (all) from the water.

Utnapishtim – Akkadian version of a name of the hero Ziusudra. The name is a compilation - Utna pishtim - literally Turk. - burned by fire.

Ashnan – Sum. goddess of harvest and cereals. Embodiment of a goddess blessing food. Turk. - Ash Anan - Mother of food.

Ishkur – Sum. god of a storm; most likely, etymologically close to Turkic. form Ishkïr - loud whistle.

Inanna, Gasan-anna – in Sum. mythology and religion - a central female deity. Inanna initially was held as a patroness of food, she was a symbol of abundant harvests, a goddess of fertility and love. She early merged with Ishtar. Ishtar comes from a Sum. numeral Əš - one, Əš-ta - a first, in this case - a First (fem.). Turk. - Kïzïn Ana, Anan (mother, mother lady).

Nana – Sum. goddess associated with ideas of fertility. Turk. Anan/Ana - Mother.

Nanaya (Aya) – one of Sum. goddesses, similar in character to Inanna and educated by her. Depicted by symbols - a month and a star. Turk. Ay (Ai) - month.

Nintur – Sum. goddess of childbirth, one of incarnations of a Mother Goddess. Turk. – Ani/Anan toru - Mother of life.

Nintud, Nin-tud - Sum. goddess, one of participants in an arrangement (organization) of a world. Turk. - Ani/Anan tudu - Mother of childbirth. Tudï – came into world, was born. Tudyra – clan's, kin's.

Ən (An) – epithet of Sum. spirits and gods, a component of names. Turk. Yan – spirit.

Enlil – Sum. god of wind. Turk. - Yan Yil - Spirit of a wind.

Ensag – patron god of Dilmun. Dilmun – an island of saints in Sum. mythology. Sum. sag - to beat (Turk. sugu) *(Eng. sock*). A spirit of war, battle. Turk. Yan Sugu – spirit of battle.

Enkidu - in Sumerian-Akkadian mythology - a hero, ally, and friend of Gilgamesh (Bilgemes). Initially he was not a human. After entering civilization, his first occupation is a shepherd. Perhaps that is why they gave him such a name - Sum. kəd - pasturing. Turk. roots: yan - spirit, kötu - graze, wait.

Bilgemes – a Sum. version of an Akkadian name Gilgamesh. Two names stand out - Bilge - wise, Mes / Mesh - in Semitic languages Musa, Moshe (Moses). Turk. Bilge - wise - Bilge-kagan of the Great Turkic Kaganate.

Humbaba – a monster, a giant, an opponent of Bilgemes and Enkidu. Turk. Kum Baba – sandy grandfather.

Urash - (Sum. Urush - ferocious) in one of semblance hypostases (guises), a male character, an early prototype of Ninurta, later identified with him, a husband of Belet-ekallim. Turk. Urïšï - Fight, Beat - consequently Uraš - fighter, hero. (Cf. hurray < Uraš) (Uras: a Turkish male name)

Harhanum (Kharahanu) – god mentioned in the poem "Kharab or Theogony Dunnu". Functionally unclear. Turk. Kara kanïm - Black blood.

Bel – in the religions of ancient Mesopotamia, designation of a supreme god. It was applied to a Sum. god Enlil, one of a trinity of cosmic gods (Anu, Ənlil, Əar), and later designated Marduk, a god of the Babylon city. Turk. Belya - to know. Bel – a Sage.

BəlUznu – one of epithets for Əar. Turk. - Bel + üzne - Our Sage. (Cf. üzne vs. Eng. us)

Əa, Əar, Ar – - one of a trinity of cosmic gods, a god of Earth - a Turk. yir (earth) (Cf. yir vs. Eng. earth)

Beleth – supreme goddess epithet, a fem. of Bel; most often this epithet applied to Ishtar. In contrast to a male Bel – Wise/Sage, Beleth – Wise/Lady. Turk. belya - to know, Bel - Sage.

Beleth-ili – one of hypostases (guises) of a Mother Goddess. Turk. - Belet + Əl - lady sovereign, ruler.

Beleth-hatti – one of epithets of Beleth-əkallim, revered in Mari. Turk. - Belet-Khatïn - Wise Woman/Lady.

Sham-haty – from Sum. mythology - a companion of Bilgemes and a lover of Ənkidu. Turk. Khatïn - woman, madam.

Kaku – messenger of heavenly gods, appearing in the Sum. poem “Nergal and Əreshkigal”. Turk. - Kük, Kuk - heavenly.

Sagburru – a predator attacking livestock. Appears in Sum. poem “Ənmerkar and Ensuhkešdanna”. Turk. - sugu boru - a slaughtering wolf.

13. TOPONYMS

Akkad - Turk. Ak kand - white city.

Kazallu - Turk. Kïzïl/Kïzïllï - red.

Kiš - Turk. Kiši - people.

Girsu - Turk. kör su - dirty water.

Ury - Turk. Urïn - place.

Uruk - Turk. Uryn Üy - native place.

Country of Aratta —a country of Sum. legends, located behind "a seven sparkling mountains". Aratta or Uratta is read in cuneiform in two ways, later the name of the legendary country was used by Urarta. Turk. - Urta – in the middle or center/capital - in toponymic context.

Country of Dilmun – Sum. Ud (Ut) + Il + Mu (n) - my sunny country - in Sum. mythology an island/country of saints from which according to a legend came Sumerian ancestors. Turk. roots: ut - fire, light; el - country; me, me - mine.

14. SOME LINGUISTIC RULES

Cases:

– *Joint-instrumental (actually, responds to - where? - at whom?).* Ending *(i.e. suffix)* - da. (Cf. Eng. adjectival locative directional -*ty* – loyalty; purity, Turk.

orda “herd” < or (“put, place, lay, deposit”) + da) > “gathered, corralled, fenced-in (n.)”

(Sum.) e.g., at the king's - lu-gul-da, in the fire - ud-da

(Turk.) e.g., in my place - men-da, in the fire - ut-da, on the street - uram-da

– Ablative case (answers question - where from?). Has an ending -ta.

(Sum.) e.g., from the country - kalam-ta, from the water - su-ta

(Turk.) e.g., from the city - kala-dan, from the water - su-dan

- Comparative (answers questions: like who/what? like who/what?). Ending (i.e. suffix) *-gy, -ge, -geme.*

(Sum.) e.g., like a bull - ugud-ge, like fire - ud-geme

(Turk.) e.g.,, like a bull - uguz-guya, like fire - ut-kebek (b/m alternation*)*

– Local or locative (answers question – where to?). Ending (i.e. suffix) *-a with a duplicate consonant in front of it.*

(Sum.) e.g., on the field - ashag-ga

(Turk.) e.g., on the street - uram-ga

Verbs:

– ending (i.e. suffix) *of the perfect tense verb -en, -en:*

(Sum.) Remained - kal ... -en

(Turk.) Remained - Kald-en

– Predicate verbal prefix ide-, ite-(Sum.) Spoke - idə-ədu

(Turk.) Spoke -əytə-ide (not prefix)

– Case prefix mu- (from 1st person singular. Pronouns I - mə(n)):

(Sum.) I'm running away - mu-kash

(Turk.) I'm running away - kacha-m (not prefix)

Adverbs and participles:

– Adverbs are formed from verbs with an addition of an affix -še.

(Sum.) Joyfully - ku(ü)l- še

(Turk.) Laughing - kölü-če

– Noun actions from verbs formed with ending (i.e. suffix) *-a(ə).*

(Sum.) Joy - ku(ü)l-ə

(Turk.) Laughter - kəlü-e

Possessive affix (i.e. suffix) **-sï (forms nouns with the questions -whose? -whom? -what?):**

(Sum.) An-sï (ən-sï, ən-ši; An - sky, spirit) - ruler, heavenly (whose?), from heaven (from what?)

(Sum.) Meri-sï (Sum. [eme-sal] Meri - foot) - toe (of what?)

(Sum.) Ləbər-sï (Sum. Leber - messenger, groom) - friend of the groom (whom?)

(Turk.) Anïŋ bala-sï - his child

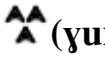
(Turk.) Anïŋ həbəre-sï - his news

(Turk.) Anïŋ ana- sï - his mother

15. ANCIENT TURKIC RUNES AND SUMERIAN CUNEIFORM

Sumerian cuneiforms	***Ancient Typк. runes***
(u)	**(u)**
(ku) **(ke, kï)** **(qe, qi)**	**, , (ku, hu)**

(an) **(nu)**	**(ŋ)**
(an)	**(n)**
(am) **(mï, mi)**	**(m)**
(mu)	**(m)**
(ga)	**(g)**
(gu)	**(g)**
(za)	**(s)**
(ši)	**(sï)**
(hu)	**(k)**
(ka)	**(k)**
(ik)	**(ik)**
(y) **(i)**	**(y, ay)**
(tï, tə)	**(d)**
(pa)	**(f)**
(pə)	**(p)**
(še)	**(aš)**

(əš)	**(aš)**
 **(ɣur)**	**(ər)**

16. ETYMOLOGY of TURKIC NUMERALS

A change in the names of the Sumerian numerals to those close to modern Turkic ones occurred due to a need to switch to decimal numbers, in contrast to the original sexagesimal. This was a prerequisite for changing the count and names of the numerals. All counts and calculations in the Ancient Mesopotamia's mathematics were done in tens. The numeral names among the Ancient Western Asian peoples were based on tens and the first ten numbers. Numbers close to the Turkic numbers already had traces not only from the Sumerian language. That is because among the peoples of the Ancient Mesopotamia everybody actively studied mathematics. Accordingly, in switching to a decimal count, some numerals were borrowed from geographically close peoples where the subject was taught.

The first ten numbers are motley in origin. Very credible theories were advanced in exploring etymology of some numbers.

Numbers 1 (Turk. ber) and 6 (Turk. altï). These numbers were formed from two gestures of a hand: Give and Take - as a distinction between the numbers of the first and second hands. Sumerian. *bə(r)* - give, - (l)tï - as an independent verb without notion *šu (hand)* -> ï-lty.

Number 2 (Turk. iki). Formed from Sum. 1 - *igi*. In Japanese, this numeral remains as 1 - *ičі*. However, already at the Sumerian time, the number 1 is used to form a number 20 in the Ugaritic language - *əš-erme*.

Number 3 (Turk. uč). That remained almost unchanged from the Sumerian 3 - "uš".

Number 4 (Turk. tört). That comes from an Old Aramaic in a form of *"two"* - *tartən*. There, the 4 is logically introduced as "two twos". (Since the Old Aramaic is a later development in relation to the Sumerian, that suggests a supplanted earlier form and cuneiform symbol based on a preceding example of Sum. 4)

Number 5 (Turk. besh). 5 contains a Sumerian number 1 - *əš*, analogic with a Sumerian 6 - *ï-əš*. Perhaps the form *"besh"* derived from the form "*ïəš*" following a change in pronunciation (prosthetic b-).

Number 7 (Turk. žetti). Initially, a root of 6 was used for this number: *šidda* (Chadian), *šidz* (Semitic languages), *šešš, šedish* (Old Akkadian). But a Hurrian language had already began designating 7 as - *šitta*. (A 21st c. BC Hurrian trails Sumerian by 2+ millennia; šidda ~ šitta ~ žetti is a minor change)

Number 8 (Turk. səgəz). From the Sumerian 8 - uzu. Possible transitional forms: *suzu, suhuz*.

Number 9 (Turk. togyz). The history of this number has interesting transfers from one language to another. It is represented in the following chain: 3 - *ushu* (Sum.) –> 3 - *uku* (Chadian) –> 4-*okkoz* (Berber) –> 8-takoaz (Chadian).

Number 10 (Turk. un). Formed from the Sumerian 10 -u(n). As with many other Sumerian words, possibly the consonant *n* was not articulated, and was not written.

16.1 CONSTRUCTION OF NUMBERS FROM 20 AND ABOVE

In Sumerian, large numbers are formed by adding and multiplying the bases of prime or composite numbers. Standard bases ascend to 60 - this is the specificity of the Sumerian calculus (60-decimal number system), and a last base is 60x60 - 3600.

Number 20 (Turk. igirme). In a similar form it is already found in the Ugaritic languages as "*əš-ərme*". The Sumerian 1 (*əš, igi*) was used for a composite number.

Number 30 (Turk. utuz). Sumerian 30 - *ušu, uzu*.

Number 50 (Turk. əllig). Formed according to the rules of Sumerian numerals as: 4 x 10 + 10 –> *u-(l)lim-igi –> ullig*.

Number 1000 (Turk. men). From Sumerian spatial name MUCH- *mən-a*.
The endings "*əš*" in Turkic numerals 60 and 70 also descends from one of the names of the Sumerian TEN " *əš* ".

Etymology of the Turkic numerals 40 (kïrïk) and 100 (yöz) remains unclear.

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URL [əme-sal] – (https://rus-sumer.livejournal.com/tag/secret%20language%20e-sal)

Additional Example Words (Kaan Arslanoğlu) :

Some examples from **Polat Kaya**'s English-Sumerian-Turkish dictionary. This dictionary is 426 items with some repetitions. A group that I chose some from those with the most obvious overlap (Turkish words are bold).

arm: kar < **kar, kol**

beaches of river: ki-a < **kıyı**

behind: e-gir < **geri**

bend (to): gur < **eg, kır**

blow (wind) (to): es^ < **es-mek**

breakthrough: gu-gir < **kır gir**

but: am < **ama**

catch (to), grasp: gab < **kap**

come: gen, gin < **gel**

country side: kur < **kır**

country: tir < **yir, toprak (torpak)**

crush (to): gaz, guz < **ez**

cut (to): has^ < **kes-mek**

cut into pieces (to): kid < **kıd-mak (kıymak, öldürmek**)

cut, break: tar < **yar-mak (tar)**

dark: ku-kuga < **kara** (black)

distance: us < **az, uz (uzak**)

door: gis^ig < **es^ik**

drill (to): bur < **burgu**

drive (to): hus < **kos^u (koş-ma**)

energetic: dirig̃ < **irig, diri**

find (to): bu-bu-lu < **bul**

garment, cloth: tug < **e-tek** (lower part of dress)

gate: ka < **kapu, kapı**

go: gin < **git**

guard (to): kurum, uru < **koru-mak**

half: s^urim < **yarım**

lion: aru, ur < **arslan**

make (to): ki < **ki-l (kılmak,** yap**mak**)

much: s^ug < **çok**

narrow: sig < **sıkı**

peck (with a beak): ka-ka-durud < **gaga, gagalama**

pluck: til-til < **yol-mak (tüğ**)

pour out (to): dug < **tök** (dökmek)

push: gid < **it-mek**

rain: s~eg < **yag-mur (*sağnak***)

raise oneself: zig < **çık-mak**

reap (to): gur < **or, orak**

right side: zag < **sag, sağ**

send back (to): ge < **ge-ri**

shadow: gis^ge < **gölge**

shallow: sig < **sig, sığ**

slaughter: gaz < **kes**

sleep: u, tu, udu < **uyu, uyuma, uduma**

smear: ta-sar < **sür** (smear over a surface)

sar (wrap, surround, encircle, bandage)

sour: izi < **ekşi**

split: dar < **yar-mak (tar)**

star: mul < **ulduz, yîldîz**

storm, wind: lil < **yel, yil**

strong (to be): kalag < **kalag** (wall), **kala** (fort)

uncle: dod < **dayı** (mother's brother)

wooden house: barag < **baraka**

work: us^ < **is, iş**

written document: petka < **bitke**

Conclusion

Turkish is “The man in the iron mask” of "Indo-European" languages. But such a long blackout cannot be allowed in science.

FİNAL NOTE

Another important scientist wrote that the Sumerians spoke Turkish: “It is generally supposed that Babylonia was peopled in early times by Turanian tribes (tribes allied to the Turks and Tatars) and that these were conquered and dispossessed by the Semites...” page 34 … George Smith (Assyriologist, British Museum), Ancient History from the Monuments - The History of Babylonia

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GEREY'S SUMERIAN – TURKISH WORDS LISTS

Sumer. **abba**: old man, Turk. **aba, apa**

Sumer. **ab**: house, home; Turk. **ev, eb** – Sumer. **ab-ba**: houses; Turk. **oba**

Sumer. **akku**: cultivation; Turk. **ek, ekin, ekme**

Sumer. **gal, gılu, gula**: gross, big; Turk. **ulu, kalın** (big, huge, thick); Turk. '**kalık**': highness

Sumer. **ınım**: word, saying; Turk: **ün, ünneme** (sound, call, vocalization)

Sumer. **hur**: cut, ripe; Turk. **or** (cut – **orak**: sickle)

Sumer. **gışık**: treshold, door; Turk. **eşik** (treshold), **giriş**

Sumer. **ud**: blaze, light, sun; Turk. **od, ateş** (fire)

Sumer. **gu**, **gış**: bird; Turk. **kuş** (bird)

Sumer. **bar, barag**': wooden house; Turk. **baraka**

Sumer. '**pad**': to destroy; Turk. poz-mak, boz-mak (Gerey); Turk. **pat** (hit, kill)

Sumer. '**bar**': be, exist; Turk. **var**

Sumer. '**aza, azu**': bear; Turk: **ayı, adhığ**

Sumer. **bal**: axe; Turk. **baldu, balta**

Sumer. **bı**: inform, kundtun (Ger.); Turk. **bil-dirmek, bilik**

Sumer. **bulug**: sign; Turk. **belgi**

Sumer. **bır:** kidney; Turk. **böbrek**

Sumer. **ara, ar, par, pırıg**: glanzen, bright; Turk. **parla**

Sumer. **gunnu**: brown, Turk. **konur**

Sumer. **zıbın**: bug, insect; Turk. **çıbın, cibin**

Sumer. **gab, gaba**: rib, rib cage; Turk. **kögüs kafes**i

Sumer. **gıd**: go away; Turk: **git** (go)

Sumer. **ten**: be cold; Turk. **don** (freze)

Sumer. **su**: horn; Turk. '**süs**': gore

Sumer. **gada**: leinen; Turk. **keten**

Sumer. **kuş, kuşu**: relax, rest; Turk. **köşe-mek**

Sumer **gal**: pick up, lift, take away: Turk. **kaldır**

Süm. **gur**: run, walk; Turk. '**kır**, **kırmak**': run, escape

Sumer. **kaş**: escape, run away; Turk. **kaç, koş** (escape, run)

Sumer. **tag**: niederwerfen, throw down; Turk. **düş, düşür** (fell, drop)

Sumer. **temen, ten**: basis; Turk. **temel** (Old Turk: '**tömön**': bottom)

Sumer. **sutuk**: a kind of reed; Turk. **düdük** (hooter, reed whistle)

Sumer. **duru**: eternal, permanent, lasting; Turk. **dur, duran, durabilir** > **durable** … Akkad. **durum**, Latin. **dura**, "IE" **deru**

Sumer. **uru**: ernten, earn; Turk. **or**

Sumer. **kur**: see; Turk. **gör, görmek**

Sumer. **gag**: pflock, stake; Turk. **kazık**

Sumer. **sa**: yellow, Turk. **sarı**

Sumer. **kur**: underworld, Turk. **gör** > **grave**

Sumer. **gur**: hide, save; Turk. **kur, korumak** > **guard**, save

Sumer. **kı(d)**: do, make; Turk. **kıl-mak**

Sumer. **ğış**: wood, timber; Turk: **yış**: forest

Sumer. **gış: person, Turk. kişi** (**he, she**, person)

Sumer. **dug**: to build, Turk. **dikmek**

Ar (Sumer.): gurur, şöhret (B. Gerey)

Sumer. '**agım**': as, like, same; Turk. **gibi, aynı**

Sumer. **eş**: equal, iso; Turk. **eş, eşit**

Sumer. **sa**: play instrument; Turk. **saz**

Sumer. **az, ası**: lion; Turk. **aslan, arslan, asrı**

Sumer. '**keş**': bind; Turk. '**keşde**': embroidery

Sumer. **kıa**: coast; Turk. **kıyı, kıdı, kaş** > coast

Sumer. **ıl**: take away, lift; Turk. **elt, elet, ilet** (take away, transfer)

Sumer. **kuş**: leather; Turk: **kovuş, kayış** (leather)

Sumer. **sırı**: long; Turk. **sırık** (pole, stick)

Sumer. **eme, ama**: mother; Turk. **ana, ama** (mother)

Sumer. '**aman, emen**': **herr**, man; Turk. '**aman**': name given to lords

Sumer. **lal**: honey, Turk **bal**

Sumer. **esag, a-gag**: boy, male child; Turk: **uşak**

Sumer. **ia**: oil, Turk. **yağ > ia > oil**

Sumer. **aş**: ausstrecken, stretch out; Turk. **açmak**

Sumer. **dımer**: iron, Turk **demir**

Sumer. **urta**: middle, Turk. **orta**

Sumer. '**azu, uzu**': wizard; Turk. **ozan** > **azu, wizzard**

Sumer. '**du**': full, Turk. **dolu**

Sumer. **peş**: burn; Turk. **piş, pişir** (cook, burn)

Sumer. **pap**: high priest; Turk. **baba** (father), papaz (priest)

Sumer. **ara**: passage, entrance; Turk. **ara** (spacing, gap)

Sumer. '**bal**' (divide, split), **bulug** (to split the wood), **buluk** (region); Turk. **böl, bölmek, bölge** (split, divide, region)

Sumer. **uru, urı**: space, spacing, gap, room: Turk. **ara** (same meanings)

Sumer. **şab**: word, remark, order; Turk. **sav, sab** (same meanings)

Sumer. **gım, gın, gımı**: as, like, similar, same; Turk. **kibi, gibi**

Sumer. **sar**: exile, banish; Tur. **sürgün** etmek, sürmek

Sumer. **sur**: to compress, to limit; Turk: **sürmek** (drive out, expatriate)

Sumer. **sagga**: head; Old Turk. **sak** (head)

Sumer. **kur**: roast, Turk. **kavur**

Sumer. **uraş**: see, look; Turk. **araştır** (search)

Sumer. **bar**: sehen, see; Turk. bak, bakmak, gör (Gerey) … Eng. **peer** < **bar**

Sumer. **kın**: send, Turk. **gönder**

Sumer. **gış-ge**: shadow; Turk. **köşik** (DLT), **kölge**

Sumer. **şıta**: to tie, bind; Turk. '**çit**': to tie düğümlemek; Turk. '**çit**': fence

Sumer. **sıl**: eradicate, erase; Turk. **sil, silmek** (wipe, eradicate, erase)

Sumer. **tı, ten**: rest; Turk. **dinlen**mek

Sumer. **İştar**, **İş-tar**: Sumerian star Goddess, Venus … Sumer. **mul, ul**: star; Turk. **yıldız, yılduz** (star); Turk. **–tir** (star, space object) (Erentir, Erentiz)

Sumer. **lum**: canal; Turk. **oluk** (groove, gutter)

Sumer. **su-ub**: reinigen, clean, wash; Turk: **süpür** (sweep) … most probably they come from Turkish '**su**' (water) root.

Sumer. **du**: beat, fight, kampf; Turk. **döv**, **dövmek**, **dövüş**: beat, fight

Sumer. **tuku**: **texture, text**; Turk. **toku, dokuma**

Sumer. **dul**: deep, bath, swim; Turk: **dalmak** (dive into water)

Sumer. **ugu**: poison, Turk. **ağu**

Sumer. **bar:** be, exist, there is; Turk. **var, bar**

Sumer. NAMMU?, NAM? : was ist? , what is it? : NAME? = nedir? O nedir?
NIG?, NI?, NI-MU? : was?: ne? Näme?, Ne? Neň?, Ne? , Negü-lük?

Sumer. **udun**: owen, stove; Turk. **od**: fire, **odun** > **wood**

Sumer **uş**: work, Turk. **iş** (work)

Sumer. **santag**: number, Turk. **sayı** (number)

Sumer. **ed, ud**: time; Turk. **öd**, **ödün**, öğün (time)

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